

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 818.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

[Vol. XVI.

(Concluded from our last.)

2d. The ancient classics convey to us models of the most refined eloquence, and examples of the most consummate human virtue.

The science of rhetoric, which is the foundation of a great and manly eloquence, should be an object of cultivation in free countries. It was the source of the most heroic enterprises in defence of liberty, during the prosperous ages of the Athenian and Lacedaemonian republics. It was this talent which suspended the expiring liberty of the Roman commonwealth, for many ages, and perilled the malignant patricide to the gloomy retreats of treason and conspiracy. In conjunction with public opinion, it tore down the fabric of French despotism, penetrated the melancholy recesses of slavery and solitude, and let the captive free. When Mirabeau arose, venality and despotism shrank from the majesty of talents and the rights of nature. In him was revived the recollection of Demosthenes, thundering in the senate of Athens, to avert the impending ruin of the liberties of his country. The Athenian orator confirmed the freedom of the state.

In a republic, where freedom of debate is a constitutional privilege, the talent of eloquence is of the first importance. Faction which is too often unhappy, the effect of perfect independence of each other which free governments guarantee to the citizens, is silenced and confounded by the power of eloquence. Tyranny, which like the oak of Moreton, spreads its branches to the clouds, is blasted in an instant, by the lightning of that intrepid eloquence, which flows from the virtuous advocate of truth and justice. At the bar and in the senate, its powers are equally felt; and acknowledged; and in the pulpit it might become the vehicle of moral instruction, the instrument of reformation, and the source of intellectual light and liberty.

An accurate knowledge of rhetoric, however, is productive of more diversified advantages than those I have mentioned. In a free republic, where the freedom of the press is deemed a sacred political right, the talent of composition, or an easy art of communicating our thoughts to the public on paper, is of the most singular advantage.—The most valuable impressions depend upon the style and manner of writing. Energy united with elegance, which convey at the same time conviction to the understanding and amusement to the taste, are generally productive of the best effects. Compositions of this nature, on subjects of real utility, are therefore highly advantageous, in bringing to the public eye, the conspiracies of treason, the discoveries of the mind, or the offerings of fancy and amusement.

If the ancient classics convey to us the most genuine models of temple accomplishments, they should be preferred in the archetypes of modern literature. In the Greek and Roman poets and orators, there are examples of the true sublime, which we can only feel by conversing with the bard and the orator in their own language. It moreover, requires an intellectual tradition from the barren heart of English translation to the banks of the Helicon, of Tepe, where flowers spring and nature clothed in her ruder habiliments to enjoy the picturesque scene. The mind must penetrate the obscurity of twenty centuries, to visit the forums of Rome and of Athens, to catch the sacred flame which breathed from the lips of the most accomplished orators and statesmen. The scholar must survey the writings of Longinus, Herodotus and Xenophon, of Livy, Cicero & Cornelius Tertullian in the language of Greece and Rome, to admire those genuine models of poetic style, and improve his own. The same incidents of national prosperity and misfortune, of local situation, of time and chance, which appear to have ruled the destiny of the venerable ancients of Greece and Rome, have never yet occurred in the annals of modern nations. There was every thing combined, between the extremes of national prosperity and national misery, to exalt the intellectual faculties to the most elevated summit of improvement. The same causes have not occurred to produce the same effects in the modern world. It is the design of education to increase the knowledge we have already acquired, and to embellish human nature, by inspiring the mind with the love of wisdom and of virtue. If there is any thing to be obtained from a perusal of the works of ancient genius, without which we are not likely to possess it, i.e., not the avenues of intelligence be fopped up by ignorance and pride, or polluted by folly and weakness. Let them be the vehicles of knowledge to the human mind; because on this foundation man builds the hope of his felicity. Let not the pride of modern ages, conceive that it has attained the summit of human wisdom, and like the vainglorious Omar, who burnt up the library of Alexandria, consign to the flames the monuments of our venerable ancestors. The wretch who lighted the torch, supposed that all human wisdom was contained in the Koran, and therefore configned this invaluable legacy of ancient genius, to destruction. This is an instance of that illiberal national

pride which causes every nation under the Sun to despise whatever does not belong to it. Let not the example be imitated by the Americans, whose true wisdom consists in a becoming moderation of the passions indiscriminatingly illiberal prejudices, and in doubting their own infallibility so far as to extend the tribute of respect to the meritorious actions of every age and nation.

3d. The ancient Latin classics contain the radices of the most celebrated and useful modern languages.

It has been hinted that the study of the dead languages should yield to the study of the German, French and Spanish. I am doubtful of opinion, that the latter should form a part of the American academical education. But if the Latin constitutes the root of most languages, it is necessary that Latin should be studied, as introductory to the study of the Spanish, French and German. Every person conversant with the Roman history must know that most of the Southern nations, and even considerable part of modern Germany, was formerly tributary to the imperial sovereignty of Rome. The Latin language, was the language of Rome, and was of course much made use of in the dilatant colonies of the empire. Indeed, there was an imperial edict, that this language should be the only one made use of by the colonies. All works of genius and of learning, records of public transactions, which related to finance, commerce and negotiations were preferred in the language of the imperial city. Hence, the universal prevalence of the Latin, in France, Spain, Germany, Britain, and Italy; which was made use of in a greater or lesser degree by the colonies till the imperial yoke, was entirely shaken off, by the destruction of the Western empire. When the Goths and Vandals, however, visited their provinces, they introduced their own barbarous dialects, and in process of time, ingrained it upon the original Latin. The French, Spaniards and Germans, who are the descendants of the northern conquerors, assumed a language which differed from each other's circumstances operated. The original Latin, however, was preferred as the radix, and made the standard speech. In the Spanish and Italian provinces which laid contiguous to Rome, a greater similarity between the imperial, and the language of those countries, was preferred. That similarity exists to the present day. It is observed in the structure and termination of words, more than in any other respect. France and Germany, which laid more remote, engraven on the original Latin, a greater degree of Gothicism in their language. Hence, the structure and termination of their words, are very different from the original Latin. But still the Latin part of the composition, in most of their words, evince it to be the original stock upon which the Scandinavian jargons have only been engrafted.

We are connected with both the French and Spanish by political and commercial relations, and with the Germans and Hollanders, by commercial and civil relations. A knowledge of their language, would not only facilitate commerce, but inspire a greater degree of confidence towards our citizens and our national views. All honorable advantages, therefore, should be sought after; and I know of no other means of procuring them so soon, as by teaching our citizens to converse in a language with foreigners, through which their mutual sensations, views, opinions and confidential thoughts may be conveyed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

CIVIS MUNDI.

  
ROBBERY.  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS  
REWARD.

ON new year's night, the subscriber's Store in Alexandria, (Potowmack) was broken open and robbed of about 1000 dollars worth of property—viz. 100 dollars in silver, 2 pieces of blue cloths, 2 pieces of pink, 1 piece of brown mixture, 1 piece of black mixture and 1 piece of London brown cloth, (mostly tapestry) a variety of striped and cross-hatched flannel, calicoes, dimity, merinoes, cambrics, hair tambored shawls, also brown silk drawls with fringes, red, chocolate colored, and blue damask, and yellow rag silk handkerchiefs, black and light colored sewing filk, a variety of flockings, consisting of women's blue flockings with white cloches, also women's white work'd and men's fancy cotton flockings, many pieces sprigged muslin's marked with a black lead pencil sum of 4/- on the outside of the pieces and many more goods not remembered. The above reward will be paid for the property and robes recovered, or one hundred dollars for the property alone. The persons suspected are two white men, in blue and a malatto in light dress; were seen about 50 miles from Alexandria moving towards the river Ohio.

JONATHAN MAHLOW SCHOLFIELD,  
Alexandria, March 6, 1802.

\* \* \* The printers in Kentucky, are requested to insert this in their papers.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

For the relief of Lewis Tonard.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Lewis Tonard, late Lieutenant colonel commandant of the second regiment of artillery and engineers, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, being in full payment and adjustment, and to be considered as a final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the said Lewis Tonard, except only the pay and emoluments due to him by the paymaster of the regiment lately under his command: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the conduct of any person who has made advances of money not authorised by law.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, April 21, 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

The committee appointed "to enquire and report whether monies drawn from the treasury have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with public money," submit the following.

REPORT:

In order to ascertain generally in what manner, and under what checks, monies drawn from the treasury of the United States, were afterwards expended and accounted for, the committee applied to the secretary of the treasury, stating the several objects to which they intended to direct their enquiry; his answer under date of the second of March, and the ninth of April, are annexed to this report; to which, as well as to the statements of the accountants of the war and navy departments, on the same subject, they beg leave to refer.

The committee deem it sufficient to state here, that all public monies are drawn from the treasury in virtue of warrants signed by the secretary of the treasury and countersigned by the comptroller, and are paid to the officers or agents to whom the same are due, or who are entrusted with their application; or when relating to the war or navy departments, they are placed in the hands of the treasurer as agent for those departments, who disburses them on warrants drawn by the secretary of the department, and counterfeited by the respective accountant.

For the general confirmation heretofore given by the treasury department to the various appropriation laws, the committee refer to the communication made to them by the secretary of the treasury on the 2d of March, and more particularly for the confirmation given to the annual appropriations for the support of the navy and army respectively, they refer to a report made by the late secretary of the treasury on the 2d of May, one thousand five hundred and ninety-six, to the committee of ways and means. From ho h of the report it appears that the appropriations for the army and navy respectively, have been considered as constituting but one general fund for each of these objects, although in most of the laws making appropriations a variety of heads of expenditure were distinctly specified. If the general confirmation be correct, it may perhaps be said that in most instances monies have been drawn from the treasury in the manner prescribed by law. Some irregularities are stated to have occurred, where monies have been advanced upon the simple application of the secretary of the treasury by letter, without the formality of a warrant, and sometimes even without a previous appropriation, but in such cases the irregularity has been afterwards covered by subsequent warrants and appropriations, and the committee do not discover that it has been productive of any injurious consequences to the United States. The secretary of the treasury, in his communication of the second of March, having expressed a doubt whether the monies advanced on account of the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington had been authorized by any previous law,

the committee directed their attention to that object, and now offer the result.

The law establishing the permanent and temporary seat of government (passed on the 16th of June in the year seventeen hundred and ninety) provided, "that all offices attached to the seat of government should be removed to this district on the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, by their respective holders," and declared that the pecuniary expense of such removal should be defrayed out of the duties on import and tonnage. This appropriation is indefinite in its nature, and perhaps some contrary of opinion may exist as to the extent of the expense it was intended to cover; but the committee conceive that a strict adherence to the letter of the law, would confine the appropriation to the expenses actually incurred in removing the books, papers, records and furniture of the respective offices. From the documents (marked G) hereto annexed, it appears that the sum of 15,293 dollars and twenty-three cents were paid for the transportation of the books, papers, records and furniture of the several offices, and the furniture of the President; and the sum of 32,872 dollars and thirty-four cents for expenses incurred by the officers and clerks for the removal of themselves and families. In general the vouchers produced in support of these last mentioned expenses, are the stated accounts and declarations of the officers and clerks, to whom the same were allowed. Transcripts of the accounts of the officers only are annexed, those of the clerks being too numerous to be detailed. From these accounts (which are marked G, i. to g, 12, inclusive) it will be seen that the charges consist of travelling expenses, losses on the sale of articles though too inconvenient to remove, packing, breakage and transportation of furniture, house rent in Philadelphia, and extra expenses after their arrival at the city of Washington. All the officers and clerks were at that time, in the service and pay of the government, and received the full amount of their salaries, exclusive of these extraordinary allowances, and as the act of June, 1790, provided only for defraying the expenses incident to the removal of the office, the committee are of opinion that this sum of 32,872 dollars and thirty-four cents was drawn from the treasury and expended without any legal authority.

The manner in which monies drawn from the treasury under previous appropriations have been afterwards applied, presents a subject of inquiry of more difficulty and importance.

The expenses in relation to the civil life, being chiefly for salaries, are not otherwise liable to audit, than in cases where monies advanced to agents have not been applied to the objects for which the advance was made, and have not been afterwards regularly accounted for. Amongst the subordinate agents to whom monies have been advanced for miscellaneous objects, of a civil nature, some appear to be delinquent, and some not to have rendered their accounts, as will be seen by a reference to the document marked D, here-with reported.

The monies necessary to defray the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, have, till lately, been paid to the secretary of state, who used to disburse the same. The accounts of Messrs. Jefferson, Marshall and Madison, who have, at various periods, filled that appointment, have been settled, and no balance is due thereon. A sum not yet decided, has been instituted against Mr. Randolph, formerly secretary of state, for a balance unaccounted for by him. The accounts of Mr. Pickering are not yet finally settled. He remains charged with a sum of 3,383 dollars and twenty cents, erroneously paid by him for the freight a vessel supposed to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli, and with another sum of 3,289 dollars and 50 cents, being the balance of an advance made to Samuel Hodges, for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys, at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive. Both these sums it is believed may, and will be recovered from the persons to whom they were respectively advanced. But the principle reason which appears to have prevented an ultimate settlement with him, arises from the circumstance of his not having applied the whole of the money drawn by him from the treasury, to the specific objects for which it was appropriated by law. For an extent and refutation of this misapplication, the committee refer to the statement made in C, accompanying the communication of the secretary of the treasury under date of the 2d of March. From this statement it appears, that Mr. Pickering drew from the treasury under the appropriations made "for defraying the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, for negotiating treaties with the Barbary powers, and for the contingent expenses of government," the sum of 63,990 dollars and 37 cents more than he applied to those several objects, which, together with the sum of 14,588 dollars and 33 cents gained by him on the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the government, form an aggregate of

78,558 dollars and 11 cents. The same statement C, will shew that the whole of this sum was expended by him on objects of a public nature, (as far as the committee can ascertain the fact,) but this expenditure having been made from appropriations designed for other objects by law, the misapplication of the money has prevented the comptroller of the treasury from settling his accounts.

Although the committee will not say that there are no cases in which a public officer would be justified in applying monies appropriated to one object, to expenditures on another, yet they are of opinion that in every deviation the necessity for the application ought to be for some obvious benefit to the United States, and in every such case, a disclosure thereof to Congress ought to be made, at the next session which should immediately thereafter ensue.

The monies which have been advanced to the several secretaries of state, have been remitted by them principally to ministers, consuls and other agents abroad, whose accounts are not yet rendered, (although many of them are of an old date,) and the committee cannot say how, or in what manner, the money has been expended.

The advances necessary for defraying the expenses of the military and naval establishments were formerly made in part to individuals who have accounted directly with that department; but since the law of the 16th of July 1798, the whole of the monies have been paid to the treasurer as agent for these two departments, and have been subject to the drafts of the respective secretaries. The letter of the secretary of the treasury, under date of the 9th of April, accompanied by sundry abstracts, (marked from A 1, to A 9, inclusive) together with the statements of the two accountants (marked E, e 1, e 2, e 3, and F respectively) herewith reported, exhibit the amount advanced, settled and remaining unaccounted for, in each department. From these it appears, that from the 18th day of January 1797, to the end of the year 1801, the advances made by the treasurer on account of the war department, have amounted (exclusively of a sum in the hands of the treasurer) to 9,846,963 dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Of which there have been paid to individuals who have accounted with, or are accountable to the treasury, a sum of

Dol. C.  
1,390,938 22

And they have been paid, by virtue of the warrants of the secretary of war, or to individuals accountable to the war department, the sum of 8,456,735 7

Making an aggregate equal to the above sum of 9,846,963 29

To which is to be added a balance remaining unaccounted for, on the books of the accountant, on the 1st of January, 1797,

1,756,391 36

Making in the whole a sum chargeable to the war department, from the year 1797 to 1801, (both inclusive) of 10,213,116 43

Of which the accountant has settled and tendered to the treasurer, accounts to the amount of 6,335,933 dollars and 93 cents; leaving a balance of 3,877,192 dollars and 50 cents unaccounted for, or not yet settled.

The monies advanced to the navy department, from its establishment in 1798, to the 31st of March 1801, exclusively of the sum paid by the treasurer to individuals, Dol. C. amount to 9,981,313 73

Of which sum, accounts have been settled by the accountant, and rendered to the treasurer, to the amount of 5,810,661 98

Leaving an unaccounted for, or unsettled balance of

4,170,651 75

9,981,313 73

These sums differ in amount, nominally, from those contained in the statement annexed to the letter of the secretary of the treasury, of the 2d of March, but the difference is explained, and the actual amount proved to be the same in the letter, and statements of the 9th of April.

The statements of the accountants, although they exhibit balances apparently unaccounted for, to a large amount, will likewise shew that accounts have been rendered for a considerable portion, which are in a train of settlement, but not finally closed.

The late hour at which the voluminous documents accompanying this report were received by the committee, (upon the 9th of April,) and the labor necessary to investigate such a mass of accounts, and of advances unaccounted for, particularly in the war & navy departments, embracing an expenditure of 20 millions of dollars, have rendered it impossible for the committee, consistently with their attention to their other duties, to form an opinion as to the manner in which this sum has been expended. But from the partial view which they have taken, they beg leave to present some facts and principles which they believe to be worthy of the notice of congress.

There are two previous requisites which are necessary to justify the expenditure of public money, & without which no legal expenditure can be made: First, that the expenditure for the object to which it is applied, should be authorized by law;—and secondly, that an ap-

propriation should have been made to cover that authorized expense. In the war & navy departments, this rule does not appear to have been strictly adhered to in all cases; but for the reasons above assigned, the committee have been unable to ascertain how far it has been departed from. The most prominent instances which have yet presented themselves are herewith stated:

By an act passed on the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year 1799, an authority was given to the President of the United States, to cause to be built, five ships of war, to be armed with, and to carry not less than 74 guns each, and to build or purchase five ships of war to be armed with 18 guns each. In part of the necessary expenditures for these objects, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars was appropriated by the law; and by another act passed on the same day, it was declared that two docks should be erected in suitable places, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the convenience of repairing the public ships, and the sum of 50,000 dollars was appropriated for that purpose, and by another act passed on the same day, the sum of 200,000 dollars was appropriated to be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber is growing, suitable for the navy, and to cause the proper measures to be taken to have the same preferred for the future uses of the navy. Under this authority, only, the then secretary of the navy expended the sum of 135,846 dollars and 92 cents, in the purchase of five navy yards, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, (Mass.) New-York, Philadelphia, Gofport, (Virg.) and the city of Washington. For this expenditure the committee conceive that no authority was given by law, nor any appropriation made except for the two docks abovementioned, as the sum of one million of dollars was appropriated by the act of 1799, for building or purchasing the ships only, and the sum of 200,000 dollars for the purchase of timber. As public ships of war had been, before, built under a similar authority for the use of the United States, at private yards, and as Congress did at the same time that they authorized the building or purchasing the ships, provide for the erection of two docks only, the committee are of opinion, that four of the navy yards were purchased without authority, and the money misappropriated which was paid for them.

[The remainder in our next.]

#### ACTS,

Passed at the first session of the seventh Congress.

An act extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters free of postage to any person admitted, or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate. An act concerning the library for both Houses of Congress.

An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the second enumeration.

An act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan cruisers.

An act to authorize an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

An act for the relief of Lyon Lehman. An act authorizing the discharge of Lawrence Erb from his confinement.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of Francis Duchouquet. An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States; and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to convey certain parcels of land herein mentioned.

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

An act making appropriation for defraying the expense of a negotiation with the British government to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.

An act for the accommodation of persons concerned in certain fisheries therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the erection of certain light-houses; and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the internal taxes.

An act making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act for the relief of Isaac Zane.

An act for relief of the marshals of certain districts therein mentioned.

An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

An act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses which may arise from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French Republic.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, intituled "an act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

An act declaring the intent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, wherein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Thomas K. Jones.

An act for the relief of Paolo Paoli.

An act for the relief of Louis Toufard.

An act in addition to an act, intituled "an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen."

An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.

An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of Theodoreus Fowler.

An act for the relief of the widows & orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act, intituled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned,"—and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, intituled "an act for establishing fisheries with the Indian tribes."

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intituled "an act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes."

An act to amend "an act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage;" and for other purposes.

An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory North West of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts; and thereto to amend an act, intituled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to abolish the board of commissioners in the city of Washington; and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to extend, and continue in force, the provisions of an act, entitled "an act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory North West of the Ohio;" and for other purposes."

An act to empower John James Dufour, and his associates, to purchase certain lands.

An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

An act further to alter and establish certain post roads; and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States.

An act to amend an act, intituled "an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" and for other purposes."

An act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty.

An act for the relief of Fulwar Skipwith.

An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act, entitled "an act concerning the district of Columbia."

EUROPE.

#### England.

PORTSMOUTH, March 9.

The greatest activity prevails in the different departments of the dock yard, to get the line of battle ships, which were ordered yesterday, ready for sea; several companies of shipwrights were immediately sent on board of each, where they are upon double tides, and will sleep on board until the ships are ready for sea.

LONDON, March 10.

Some noblemen in Sweden, having lately renounced their dignities, the king of Sweden has published a proclamation against this innovation, stating that every Swedish nobleman who shall for the future renounce his nobility, whether hereditary, or conferred upon himself, or a right which duly and legally belongs to the knighthood or nobility, shall not from this hour, be considered by us or our successors as a good subject, and attached to the form of government, nor shall enjoy any of the privileges of the inhabitants of the kingdom in quality; but such an one shall be obliged immediately to retire from the king-dom.

March 11.

A vessel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report, which is stated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unless the

Definitive Treaty should be signed on Friday next, at the latest, marquis Cornwallis would return to England.—Probably this rumor may be the echo of rumors which have prevailed in England,—a good deal of doubt still continued in the city, yesterday on the subject.

A letter from Hague says, that marquis Cornwallis has demanded at Amiens in what light the loans were considered which the house of Austria had negotiated in England, and which had been mortgaged upon Belgium? It was replied, that these loans would belong to that class which is to remain, at the charge of Austria.

March 12.

On Wednesday an interview took place between lord Hawkebury and M. Otto.

It is said that lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleet in the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, capt. Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of the line and frigates, have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service and join the channel fleet.

The critical state of the negotiation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has transpired on the subject. No doubt is entertained that ministers have authorized marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unmoved.—Although matters are thus suspended, there seems in general to be a considerable confidence that a Definitive Treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the Definitive Treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The liberality of concession in the Preliminary Treaty, tempts in some measure to take the blame from our ministers; and it is hoped that inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are engaged to their respective countries, not to embroil them again in war, without some very extraordinary cause.

The public anxiety principally turns on the supposed connexion betwixt the negotiation at Amiens, and the armaments preparing at our ports; but the latter may be a measure of precaution totally unconnected with any disputes that may arise among the plenipotentiaries and may be satisfactorily accounted for from the French expeditions to the West-Indies; yet a little more explanation, on the part of ministers, would be very desirable.

#### AMERICA.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

A letter from Cape-François—says, That Toussaint had information from his emigres in Europe, that maniles were preparing for him; and he was moreover induced to resist by his old enemy, Rigaud, being brought out as an afflant in the fleet; that Jerome Buonaparte has gone home to request reinforcements, but it is possible the blacks may drive Leclerc out of the island before they arrive: that the French by sickness and skirmishes have lost 8000 men: and that there remains but 17000, and these so thinly scattered as to afford little security; that the main body frequently leave the blacks in their rear without knowing it, who have, at such times, threatened the Cape, and killed many persons within a few miles; that Christopher, lately, in this way, cut off 200 soldiers and took their artillery; that the inhabitants are continually under arms; that the French are not contented with plundering but abuse the Americans with every epithet vulgarity can suggest; that when the blacks are taken and executed, they discover no timidity, but tell their executioners it will be their turn next; that Leclerc is sick of the expedition; that although the Americans were promised that the duties should be deducted out of their bills on France, some have been since obliged to pay in cash; that the American merchants were preparing to leave the Cape; that a number of American vessels are put in requisition to go to different parts of the island, without compensation, and others are in a fair way of being confiscated without any cause whatever; the General has called the Americans—Arabs and Traitors! That Toussaint has issued a Proclamation, stating that he will compel the French to abandon the island; declaring them out of the law; and proclaiming his defiance of any force France can send against them; and that even men of war were then entering the harbor.

The writer adds, that some armament had arisen, as no vessels with provisions had arrived for some time; that buisness is altogether at a stand, for government monopolizes every thing, which they dispose of to the inhabitants at an exorbitant price.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 28.

Extract of letter from Cape-François, received by the Cordelia, dated 11th April.

Tobias Lear, esquire, general commercial agent for this island from the United States, had a formal dismissal yesterday from the captain general of this colony. He will leave this place in a few days for the continent, where we should all be happy to follow him.

*Lexington, May 21.*

A number of original pieces have been received for publication; but our correspondents must excuse us for omitting them, at least for the present.—When we have nothing more interesting to the public, they shall be gratified; until that time they are at liberty to withdraw their manuscripts.

The report of the committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, (communicated on the first page of this paper,) was read on the 29th April, and ordered to lie on the table.

We have received a Drawing of the improved (Patent) Still; which may be seen on applying at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

*State of Kentucky,  
Washington District Court, etc.  
Cary L. Clarke, Compt.*

Against  
Joseph Conkling, William Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Abigail Lloyd, Bersy Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, heirs and representatives of Samuel P. Lloyd deceased, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

Pursuant to a decree of the said Washington district court, in the above cause, we shall expose to public sale at the court house door in the town of Washington, in the county of Mason, on Monday the nineteenth day of July next, all the right title and interest of the above defendants of in and to a certain tract of land, of twenty eight thousand three hundred and thirty four acres, formerly in the said county of Mason, but now in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Little Sandy. Patented to Charles Fleming.—The terms to be made known at the time of sale.

*John Graham,  
Winslow Parker,  
Lewis Bullock,* Cms.

May 17, 1802.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

IN the year 1800, the subscribers here-to give their bond, to a certain Philip Nagley, for fix hundred pounds (payable at fadry times) for certain tracts of land in Mercer county, and have made payment to the amount of about two hundred and fifty six pounds, and having lately been informed that the land so purchased, had unknown to the subscribers been previously mortgaged to a certain Benjamin Letcher, for the security of the payment of three hundred and fifty pounds. The subscribers therefore do not intend to make any further payments towards the said bond until they are assured that the said mortgage is taken up, as the amount for which his land was mortgaged, with the payments already made exceed the amount for which their bond was given.

*Philip Negley jun.  
Peter Negley,  
Henry Myers.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, on Trimble's creek, the waters of Red river.

A BAY MARE.

Four years old, about fourteen hands high, has a small white spot in her forehead, no brands; pofted and appraised to £18, January 9th, 1802.

SAMUEL HATCHER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cain run, Fayette county.

One GRAY MARE.

Eight years old, four feet eight inches high, no brands perceptible, foft before, appraised to £7 10.

DAVID LAUGHEAD.

February 11th, 1802.

Mr. ROBERT BLEDSOE.

Is entitled by me, to rent or sell any part of my property in this town.

*John WALKER BAYLOR.*

Lexington, 9th May, 1802.

3\*

TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May, at the mouth of the Mad Lick fork of Johnson's fork of Licking, in Fleming county, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, to establish the calls of three entries—one in the name of William Lear, for 400, one in the name of Andrew Lear for 100, and one in the name of John Mosby for 1000 acres, and do such other things as the law directs.

LEWIS CRAIG,  
JOHN WINN.

April 28, 1802.

FOR SALE, For CASH

285 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, LYING on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, opposite Gooden's station, and near to the road leading from Bairdstown to Hardin Court house, about half way between the two places; good title, it being a choice piece out of Honeyman's 2,000 acre tract.

Also 1500 ACRES, the one moiety of 3,000 acres of military land, located for F. Washington, in 1780, on the Ohio; it is land of the best quality, but has been taken within the Indian boundary and will, therefore, be sold at a price to low, as to authorize a monied man to purchase on speculation. For terms enquire of Mr. John Caldwell, of Bairdstown Mr. Geo. Clarke, of Fayette, or of

CUTH. BANKS.

Lexington, April 28th, 1802. Guf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,  
R AN away from the subscriber, on the 17th April.

JAMES McQUIDY,

An Apprentice to the Saddlery business. About 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 8 inches high, thin village, yellowish complexion, dark hair.—It is unnecessary to describe his cloathing, as he will doubtless change them. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice—and all commanders of boats are forewarned from taking him on board as I will prosecute them with the utmost rigor of the law. Any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber in Lexington, or secure him in any jail within the United States, shall have the above reward.

DAVID REID.

Lexington, May 13, 1802.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Hunt's Bent, Madison county,

A BAY MARE,

Fourteen hands three inches high, no brand perceptible, a long tail in her fore-head, off hind foot white, has on a bell; appraised to 40 dollars.

JOHN STONE.

November 14, 1801.

CLARKE COUNTY.

March Court of Quarter Sessions 1801.

Robert Clark jun. Compt.

*James M'Millin, Robert M'Millin,  
Theodorus Spaw, Gabriel Johnson,  
Gen. Washington Johnson, John  
Harrison & Mary his wife, Davis  
Floyd & Susanna his wife whether  
as heirs or admis. of the said Benj.  
Johnson & Betsey Johnson (widow)  
& heir of Wm. Johnson, who was  
another heir of the said Benj. Johnson  
& Lancelot Jenkins & Anthony  
Jenkins, James Duncan &  
Wm. Rogers.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Theodore Spaw, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory proof, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; otherwise the same will be taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; another copy posted at the door of the court house, in the town of Winchester; and another copy published at the door of the Stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

(A Cop.) *Total* David S. Collins, D.C.C.Q.S.

Defendants:

Difference between the army & post establishment of 1801 and 1802, 554,000

Diff. navy 200,000

Do. fortifications, &c. 139,000

Do. new organization of the judiciary 45,000

Abolition of commissioner of revenue and superintendant of stamps, 12,000

Diminution of diplomatic expenses, 21,000

Diminution of foreign agents and expenses of foreign 15,000

Abolition of expenses on claims for captured property, 35,000

Total by Congress, 1,021,523

Retrenchments in little more than a year under a republican administration, 1,182,523

The census, which had been delayed by the former administration, for party purposes without effect, was laid before Congress in this session, and the apportionment is fixed at the ratio of 33,000 persons, and to take effect on and after the 4th day of March next. The house of representatives will then consist of 141 members, with the addition of the new slate formed by a law of this session, of the territory North West of the Ohio—but of this number our state will have to elect six members.

The judiciary law passed at the last session of Congress in a manner which I noticed in my communications with my constituents at the time, was, as a matter of public justice, repealed in the present session, and besides rendering the courts more respectable, saves to the public the handsome sum above mentioned.

The repeal of this law was effected with all the seal and violence of party, in both houses of Congress, and the stale artifices of alarm were resorted to without any other than ludicrous effects.

Our house was threatened with a civil war, and the female with a total dissolution of society, if the act was repealed—but the false prophets are neither confounded nor ashamed; and congress have fine contrived to go on without indeed so much clamor, tho' with a great deal of trifling altercation, but with much public advantage.

Notwithstanding, the whole of the internal taxes, excepting the useful, easy, and productive establishment of the post-office, have been repealed.

The excise, to assist to freedom, and to purify and exhort us to our own cause, ceases on the first of July.

The stamp tax, so grievous in its operation and to repugn to American feelings, also subsists to a merited oblivion, at the same time.

The internal taxes altogether, produced but a very small sum, though they afforded ample means for creating party dependants, and it ought not to pass unnoticed that the present government has voluntarily deprived itself of that species of influence, which was attached to the power of diffusion at pleasure over above 1000 persons, including clerks.

The internal revenue altogether did not produce more than 900,000 dollars; of which little more than 600,000 ever went into the treasury, the difference of course remained in the hands of the officers employed in the collection; so that about three hundred thousand dollars was paid by the people to tax-gatherers, and we cannot forget what use was made of their agency under the former administration.

You will perceive also that the retrenchments made in the annual expenditure as above stated, exceed the groats amount of the internal taxes, more than 200,000 dollars; and more than the returns into the treasury by 500,000 dollars.

Hand in hand with these beneficial regulations and reforms, provision is made for the

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

Letter from the lion John Fowler, to his constituents, dated

WASHINGTON, 4th May

Fellow Citizens,

The session of Congress closed and it might have been concluded it not been for a frivolous and prolix opposition to the salutary objects had before us, in which much time was wasted without honor to the agitators or effect, but lots of time and public. The session after all has been important one, much shorter than that of a former Congress, and has been accomplished for the benefit of the country. More information has been furnished also than on any former occasion, that mystry in which the executive was heretofore a secret has been entirely removed.

The message of the President at the opening of the present session, instead of saving the public time and money, Congress in that early stage the which a communication to different nor from all that preceded it, has produced on those opposed to it.

The principle measures of the session have been in correspondence with the spirit of the message—directed to the correction of abuses and the diminution of public expenditure, abolition of useless or pernicious offices and the reduction of executive patronage, the repeal of obnoxious laws and the abrogation of grievous and odious taxes; the reform of the revenue system and the initiation of effective measures for the certain discharge of the whole of the public debt.

I shall give you as full a statement of the most important transactions, as the limits of a letter will admit. The measures of retrenchment of the public expenditure had been commenced by the President before our meeting to the amount of 161,000

During the session Congress have made the following retrenchments:

Difference between the army & post establishment of 1801 and 1802, 554,000

Diff. navy 200,000

Do. fortifications, &c. 139,000

Do. new organization of the judiciary 45,000

Abolition of commissioner of revenue and superintendant of stamps, 12,000

Diminution of diplomatic expenses, 21,000

Diminution of foreign agents and expenses of foreign 15,000

Abolition of expenses on claims for captured property, 35,000

Total by Congress, 1,021,523

Retrenchments in little more than a year under a republican administration, 1,182,523

The census, which had been delayed by the former administration, for party purposes without effect, was laid before Congress in this session, and the apportionment is fixed at the ratio of 33,000 persons, and to take effect on and after the 4th day of March next. The house of representatives will then consist of 141 members, with the addition of the new slate formed by a law of this session, of the territory North West of the Ohio—but of this number our state will have to elect six members.

The judiciary law passed at the last session of Congress in a manner which I noticed in my communications with my constituents at the time, was, as a matter of public justice, repealed in the present session, and besides rendering the courts more respectable, saves to the public the handsome sum above mentioned.

The stamp tax, so grievous in its operation and to repugn to American feelings, also subsists to a merited oblivion, at the same time.

The internal taxes altogether, produced but a very small sum, though they afforded ample means for creating party dependants, and it ought not to pass unnoticed that the present government has voluntarily deprived itself of that species of influence, which was attached to the power of diffusion at pleasure over above 1000 persons, including clerks.

The internal revenue altogether did not produce more than 900,000 dollars; of which little more than 600,000 ever went into the treasury, the difference of course remained in the hands of the officers employed in the collection; so that about three hundred thousand dollars was paid by the people to tax-gatherers, and we cannot forget what use was made of their agency under the former administration.

You will perceive also that the retrenchments made in the annual expenditure as above stated, exceed the groats amount of the internal taxes, more than 200,000 dollars;

and more than the returns into the treasury by 500,000 dollars.

Hand in hand with these beneficial regulations and reforms, provision is made for the

we  
tous  
petua  
concerns  
their intere

It were to be

had purified such a policy

at a future day Congress will find

ably compelled to bring forward transac

of this nature that may surprize the people

general.

Much noise has been made about removals by the executive, but I have taken every means to discover the utmost extent of this, and indeed am only disappointed and regret that so much moderation has been shown where so little is merited. I never considered, nor would any liberal man consider appointments made by Mr. Adams after the 12th December 1800, as any other than party appointments; they have been very properly called in the public papers midship appointments; leaving these out of consideration the following will be found to be the exact amount of removals of persons commissioned by the president of the United States; four district attorneys, nine marshals, two persons referred to office who had been dismissed for refusing to sign addresses, nine removals in various branches of revenue collection, making in all only twenty-four—there were eight dismissals from office for various kinds of malversation, delinquency, extortion, or odious conduct.

There is one other circumstance which I must notice and then I shall conclude; a motion was made in an early part of the session to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Pickering, formerly secretary of state. His friends at first opposed it, but without effect; they then carried a motion for making the enquiry general, and a committee was accordingly appointed. Two reports from that committee have been laid before Congress, by which it appears that enormous abuses have been practised and the particulars stated. It appears among other things that the late president ordered secret service money to be distributed, and one sum, to a senator of the United States from Pennsylvania. The documents accompanying the last report are voluminous, and will take some days to print them; but the general results are such as I describe; and I am afraid that mal-appropriations and defalcations of several millions of dollars will be brought to light by this investigation.

These are the principal features of our proceedings in this session, during which we have passed 53 public and private laws.

Please to accept the assurances of high re

spect and regard,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN FOWLER.

—  
BALTIMORE, May 6.

A report was in circulation yesterday morning that the definitive treaty had been signed. Whatever may be the doubtful event, we believe it to be premature, as yet; as we can hear of no arrival which could have brought the ac-

count from Europe.

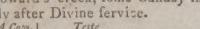
[Fed. Gaz.

WASHINGTON City, May 7.

Yesterday Mr. Lear arrived here from Cape Francis.

We learn that on the return of general Le Clerc from Port au Prince, he informed Mr. Lear that from an examination of the treaty between France and the United States, and from the nature of his (Le Clerc) powers, he did not think himself authorized to recognize him in the character of consul of the United States. Mr. Lear accordingly took his leave.

We understand that the treaty only authorizes the United States to send consuls to the European possessions of France, and that previously to the year 1793, no American consuls were received in the French West Indies.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Strat-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

At this Office,

THE KENTUCKY LAWS.

I Vol.—Price 4 dol.

FOR SALE

At this Office,

A PLAIN ACCOUNT

OF THE

ORDINANCE of BAPTISM.

**NEW & CHEAP STORE.**

*Lewis Sanders, & Co.*

Have received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a choice and assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS, viz.

Fancy Cloths,  
Handkerchiefs, which they would sell low  
price, by the original packages,  
Plain & glazed cambric do.  
Plain & plain Jacconet do.  
Satin ditto.

Affortment of Chintzes & Calicoes,  
the newest and most fashionable

Romals, Bandanas,  
Satin, sold very low by the piece ;  
Satin & Sarfantes,  
Wallcoating.

Affortment of Umbrellas, &c.  
general affortment of Hardware,  
Crawley & English Blister Steel,

General affortment of Saddlery &c.  
Glaes, Queen's & Tin ware,  
Draperies,  
Teas,  
Spices, Dye Stuffs,  
Red Bark for sale by the pound or  
larger quantity ;

Port Wine,  
Bengall, Spanish and French Indigo,  
Arnatto,  
Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

Having laid in the above affortments on  
such terms as will enable them to give greater  
bargains than has heretofore been given  
in this place, they flatter themselves that the  
purchaser will find it his interest to give them a call.

No credit on any terms whatever.

Lexington, 2d April, 1802.

**RECIPE**  
An excellent Gargle for a Sore Throat.  
Take a bottle of Port Wine, a pound  
and a half of Beef Steaks.

**WILLIAM WEST,**

*Has Received and is Just Opening,*  
In the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegar-

den.

**A Handsome Assortment of**  
**MERCHANDISE,**

Consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hard Ware,  
Queens Ware, &  
Glaes Ware,

Which have been bought on good terms, and will be  
sold for CASH, as cheap as any in the trade.

No Credit can be given on any terms.

Lexington, May 13, 1802.

P. S. I have on hand and unopened,  
an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a  
considerable amount, that I will sell  
by whole sale; payable principally in  
PRODUCE.—The purchaser must give  
good security for the true performance  
of his contract.

W. W.

**TROTTER & SCOTT,**

*Have Just Received from Philadelphia,*  
are now opening, for sale, at their  
Shop, opposite the Market House,  
**A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Af-**  
**fordment of**  
**MERCHANDIZE,**

Suitable for the present and approaching season,  
Consisting of

DRY GOODS,  
HARD WARE,  
CUTLERY,  
GROCERIES,  
GLASS,

QUEENS & CHINA WARE,

BAR IRON & STEEL,

NAILS of every description.

Also a constant supply of the best  
of SALT, from Mann's Lick.—All of  
which will be sold at the most reduced  
prices for Cash—only.

Lexington, 7th May, 1802.

**PETER PAUL & SON.**

**STONE CUTTING S.**  
From LONDON,  
Now living on the Woodford road, Lex-

ington.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends  
and the publick large, that they carry  
on the STONE CUTTING busines in  
all its various branches, such as

TONBS,

GRAVE STONES of all sorts,  
Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY  
PIECES, and

FREESTONE ditto,

SAFES, to preserve Papers, Mo-

ney, &c. from being destroyed in case of  
Fire.

99ft

**NOTICE**

I hereby give notice, that I will meet on Tues-  
day, the 2d of June, 1802, at dry, and it may, the  
next dry day, at the house of John Alexander, to  
take deposition of witnesses, to establish the begin-  
ning other calls, of a certain tract of land, of five  
hundred acres, entered in the name of John Wilson,  
lying on the waters of Jewet's Creek, near McGee's  
station; and to do such other things as may be ne-  
cessary and according to law.

13

**NEW & CHEAP STORE.**

*Lewis Sanders, & Co.*

Have just imported from Philadelphia,  
and opened at their STORE, in Lexington, on Main street, opposite the  
Court house,

**MERCHANDIZE,**

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS, viz.

Fancy Cloths,  
Handkerchiefs, which they would sell low  
price, by the original packages,  
Plain & glazed cambric do.  
Plain & plain Jacconet do.  
Satin ditto.

Affortment of Chintzes & Calicoes,  
the newest and most fashionable

Romals, Bandanas,  
Satin, sold very low by the piece ;  
Satin & Sarfantes,  
Wallcoating.

Affortment of Umbrellas, &c.  
general affortment of Hardware,  
Crawley & English Blister Steel,

General affortment of Saddlery &c.  
Glaes, Queen's & Tin ware,  
Draperies,  
Teas,  
Spices, Dye Stuffs,  
Red Bark for sale by the pound or  
larger quantity ;

Port Wine,  
Bengall, Spanish and French Indigo,  
Arnatto,  
Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

Having laid in the above affortments on  
such terms as will enable them to give greater  
bargains than has heretofore been given  
in this place, they flatter themselves that the  
purchaser will find it his interest to give them a call.

No credit on any terms whatever.

Lexington, 2d April, 1802.

**RECIPE**  
An excellent Gargle for a Sore Throat.  
Take a bottle of Port Wine, a pound  
and a half of Beef Steaks.

**ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.**

Have just imported from Philadelphia,  
and opened at their STORE, in Lexington, on Main street, opposite the  
Court house,

**A Very Large, and Well Assorted Cargo**  
of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE,  
QUEENS, GLASS, CHINA,  
WARES, &c.

Which have been laid in on lower  
terms than usual, and which will be sold  
accordingly, for Cloth, Hemp, and  
Country made Sugar.—To avoid the great  
trouble and expence attending the col-  
lection of debts, no accounts will be open-  
ed.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

**LAST NOTICE.**

**ALL** those indebted to the subscriber,  
by bond, note, or book account  
like wife those indebted to the estates of  
JAMES & WILLIAM PARKER deceased,  
are requested to make payment of the  
respective sums due, before the first of  
June next. Those who fail to comply  
with this notice, may depend on suits be-  
ing commenced against them without dif-  
ficulty.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

**NOTICE.**

**PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT**

Will be kept at the

**SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,**

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Sub-  
scriber.

**WAGNON'S**

**R. B R A D E Y**

**R**ESPECTFULLY announces that  
he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the  
commodious Brick House and Stables,  
which he lately occupied in this place,  
arranged to respective departments ;  
which together with that peculiar respect  
shewn himself while with Major Wag-  
non, emboldens him to anticipate a pa-  
tronage from GENTLEMEN, ONLY, as  
durable as his solicitude to please.

Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

For the information of those who wish to  
make INSURANCE.

**A**PPICATION for insurance must  
be accompanied with a certificate,  
specifying the length and width of the  
vessel or boat, the cable, stern-fall, num-  
ber of oars, pump and canon or skiff,  
the number of hands, &c. which ought to be  
given by persons who are judges, and  
who are disinterested reputable men,  
a bill of lading signed by the captain,  
or a manifest signed by the inspect-  
or, which shall specify the whole of the  
cargo on board, or to be put on board—  
it must alio state where the boat or vessel  
lies—where she will take in her cargo—  
when she will take her departure ; or if  
she has failed, the time when, and the  
port to which she is bound ; and if any  
information has been received from  
her since she failed, it must be commun-  
icated. The insurance does not com-  
mence until the vessel is under way,  
on her intended voyage and the premium  
paid.

In all cases of loss, if practicable, a sur-  
vey must be made by disinterested men,  
who are to state in writing, what in their  
opinion is necessary to be done, for the  
interest of the parties concerned ; as also  
a protest to be entered by the captain on  
oath, in which the hands must join, fac-  
ing particularly the loss, where and how it  
happened, and what cargo was then on  
board.

In a case of loss, if practicable, a sur-  
vey must be made by disinterested men,  
who are to state in writing, what in their  
opinion is necessary to be done, for the  
interest of the parties concerned ; as also  
a protest to be entered by the captain on  
oath, in which the hands must join, fac-  
ing particularly the loss, where and how it  
happened.

Any shipper, who intends to tarry at  
any port or place on the voyage, for the  
benefit of trading, or other purposes, must  
have an article to that effect, inserted in  
the policy of insurance.

Published by order of the Directors,  
**WILLIAM MACBEAN, clk.**

March 4th, 1802.

Just received, and for sale, at this Office :

A quantity of

**WRITING PAPER.**

Also a number of

**BLANK BOOKS.**

**JAMES MACCOUIN,**

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and  
well chosen assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

Of the latest importations from Europe,

AND now opening at his Store, on Main street,

A nearly opposite the Market house, which will

be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his

**Nail Manufactory,**

A constant supply of Cot and Hammered

**NAILS,** of the best quality.

Lexington, January 18, 1802.

**PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.**

**WILLIAM EDWARDS**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the publick in general, that he has taken  
that elegant BRICK Housz opposite  
Bradford's Printing office ; where he inten-  
tions keeping

**PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT**

FOR MAN AND HORSE.

From the commodious confection of  
the house, and the attention that will be  
paid to those who may please to call on  
him, he flatters himself that he will merit  
and receive a portion of the publick favors.

**SELECT PARTIES**

May at any time be accommodated with  
private rooms.

Lexington, April 30th, 1802.

**I HAVE AN ORLEAN BOAT**

FOR SALE,

**65 FEET LONG & 14 WIDE,**

**Strong & Well Built, with**

**4 OARS, CABLE, &c.**

**I**T lies at Fulgeron's ferry on the Kentucky river. For terms apply to the  
subscriber near the Cross-Flains, or the  
printer hereof.

Benjamin Grimes.

April 15th, 1802.

**NAILS,**

**M**ADE at the Manufactory of the  
Subscriber, and sold by him in  
MORGANTOWN, Virginia, at the fol-  
lowing prices, viz.

d. d.

12 at 10 per lb. 76 to the lb.

10 — 11 — 80 ditto.

8 — 12 — 100 ditto.

6 — 13 — 100 ditto.

4 — 18 — 300 ditto.

The quality superior to any made in  
this country.

ALEX. HAWTHORN.

February 2c, 1802. GAtipw

**NOTICE**

**H**AVING removed my family to a farm in the  
neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still  
to do my business in town, I think it necessary to  
inform my friends that excepting the fees of  
the Court of Appeals, and the Circuit Court, and  
the Court of the United States for Kentucky and the  
Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend  
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine  
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,  
at which time place, all who have business with  
me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1802.

Fayette County,

April Court of Quarter Sessions, 1802.

Jeffre Beauchamp, Complainant,

Against

Isaac Baker, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his  
appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court,  
and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this  
commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered  
that the said defendant appear here on the  
first day of our next August Quarter Session court,  
and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will  
be taken for confessed—that a copy of this order be published in some Kentucky Gazette according to  
law, and a copy pasted at the door of the Court house in Paris,  
and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris,  
some Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy.] Levi Todd, C.Y.C.Q.S.

Paris District, June Term 1801.

William Morrow, Complainant

Against

William Hinkton, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his  
appearance herein agreeably to the act  
of Assembly and rules of this court, and  
it appearing to the satisfaction of the  
court that he is not an inhabitant of this  
commonwealth. On the motion of the  
complainant by his counsel—it is ordered  
that the said defendant do appear here on  
the third day of the next October term,  
and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in  
one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, and another posted  
at the door of the Court house in Paris,  
and published at the front door of the  
Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris,  
some Sunday immediately after divine service

A Copy.

Thos. Arnold, clk.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES,

For sale at this office.